ministerial officers only is not quite satisfactory and selection may in future be made from among deserving members of the Bar.

(c) Recruitment to higher judicial appointments may be made from the practising members of the Bar.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao objected to the recruitment of Munsiffs from ministerial ranks, as it is only persons who fail in the Bar that seek employment as clerks. Experience shows that such Munsiffs are intellectually inferior to Judges recruited directly from the Bar or from graduates just passed out of College. It is a hardship to the public as inefficiency of Judges means more frequent remands and therefore additional costs. Mr. H. Krishnappa represented that all judicial appointments should be given exclusively to the members of the Bar.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT NO. 31.

Prospects of Munsiffs and Sub-Judges.

Mr. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—All Munsiffs in the State should be ranked with Assistant Commissioners, 'B' schedule, and promoted, just as Assistant Commissioners of that schedule, on receipt of a report from the Chief Court of their having rendered approved service; or the Munsiffs should be graded as Judicial Assistants and the Sub-Judges as Senior Judicial Assistants, and same facilities for promotion as are now obtaining to Assistant Commissioners 'B' schedule, may kindly be afforded to them.

Reply of Government.—The pay and prospects of Munsiffs have since been improved.

SUBJECT NO. 32.

The separation of judicial and executive functions of Amildars.

Messrs. (1) S. R. Balakrishna Rao, (2) K. Sankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Municipality, C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur taluk, (3) Yagayyana Krishnappa, Sagar Taluk and (4) M. Venkoba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(1) In places where Munsiffs' Courts are located, Taluk Amildars may be divested of their magisterial functions to enable them to attend better to their other multifarious duties. In British India stationary Magistrates are appointed although the Tasildars are not saddled with the multifarious duties of our Amildars and thus the principle of separating the judicial and executive functions is being gradually effected in British India.

(2) To enable the Amildars to exercise effective supervision over the taluk police and to attend to the revenue, sanitation and other duties properly, it is desirable to relieve them of their magisterial functions. Much inconvenience is felt at present by the parties owing to the frequent adjournments of criminal cases necessitated by the absence of the Amildars from headquarters.

Per contra.—(3) The disposal of civil suits has become very slow in places where Munsiffs are saddled with magisterial work. Amildars may therefore be re-invested

with magisterial work in such places, as by this arrangement revenue work will not suffer in any way.

The Munsiffs who are at present saddled with magisterial work may be relieved of it and some other magistrates may be appointed to dispose of it.

(4) If the Amildars who frequently tour in villages are invested with magisterial powers, they can find out the truth of complaints, bring the offenders to justice and prevent the stealthy flaying of cattle, etc.

Reply of Government.—Noted. There are practical difficulties in carrying out the suggestions.

SUBJECT No. 33.

Settlement of quarrels *re* the division of lands.

Messrs. Madappa and Siddappa, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In villages, on account of quarrels between brothers for partition of lands, many lands lie fallow and the Government revenue suffers. Taluk Amildars who are expected to know the details of such quarrels may be empowered to decide them, the party aggrieved being at liberty to prefer an appeal, if necessary, in civil courts, pending which the order of the Amildar may be ordered to hold good.

Messrs. Raghavachar and D. Hanumantha Rao opposed the representation.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be done.

SUBJECT No. 34.

Interests on civil court decrees.

Mr. Kotturiah, Tiptur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In civil courts, interest is allowed from the date of decree. It is prayed that interest may be included from the date of the institution of plaint.

Reply of Government.—There is provision for allowing interest if the courts think fit. Please see Section 34 of the Civil Procedure Code.

SUBJECT No. 35.

Transfers of decrees of civil courts.

Mr. Singri Chikka Nanjappa, Tiptur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—When applications are presented for the transfer of the decree of one civil court to another, such transfers are not made in time, and at times the reference from the original court is liable to be lost in transmission or missent, thereby putting the parties to much loss. It is therefore prayed that the old practice of giving the covers containing the transferred decree to the parties themselves for presentation in the court to which the decree is transferred may be revived.

Reply of Government.—Will be sent to the Chief Court for consideration.

SUBJECT No. 36.

Grant of certificates to pleaders.

Mr. H. Krishnappa, Law Association, Bangalore

Summary of discussion.—Pleaders' certificates may be issued once for all on levying a reasonable fee, and the annual renewal of certificates done away with.

Reply of Government.—There should be a general request from the pleaders.